The Bombay Gazette,

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No. 5,182, New Series.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs.52 Single Copy for Cash .....As. 4

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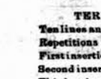
FOR COLOMBO DIRECT.



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To sail about the end of February next.

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For further particulars, apply to
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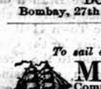
Bombay, 15th Jan. 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch a Steamer for Kurrachee on the 6th February next, at 5 o'clock P. M.
For Passage, Freight, and further particulars. Apply &c. as above.
28th January 1862.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th Jan., at 10 A. M. positively.
For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 28th January 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 11 A. M. positively.
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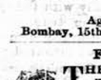
EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Manager.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, PUDDICOMBE, Master, will start for the above Port, TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at noon.
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Bombay, 28th January 1862.

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CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th Jan. 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Seafield*, James Mackay, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.
DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents for the *Seafield*.
Bombay, 6th January 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Cleadon*, G. R. FENTIC, master, from London, are requested to send off boats at once to the ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.
MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Agents for the *Cleadon*.
23rd January 1862.

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BESIDES the usual matter which is found from year to year in this work, the following lists will be found in the present issue.

THE BENGAL ARMY LIST,
Corrected up to 1st November.
THE BENGAL CIVIL LIST,
Corrected up to 1st November.
THE MADRAS ARMY LIST,
Corrected up to 1st of October.
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1862*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press; and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the very best work of reference that has ever been published in this Presidency. This Directory has for many years past been most carefully prepared, and in every succeeding year we find an increased attention to the collection of those details which makes a work of this description useful to every class of the community. It contains, amongst other matters, Army and Civil Lists of the three Presidencies corrected to the latest date before publication. The arrangement of the Madras and Bengal Lists, alphabetically, is quite a new feature, and one that will be recognised as of great utility. The "English Directory" is not the least important portion of the work, and will be found most useful to all who have occasion to refer to it for Parliamentary and all other information likely to interest Europeans in India. In a word the *Bombay Gazette Directory* for the present year is as perfect in all the branches of information likely to be desired as it is possible to make it.—*Deccan Herald, December 25.*

We have much pleasure to notice the appearance of the Bombay Almanac and Directory for 1862, published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*. The work is a marvel of industry and laborious perseverance; and is decidedly one of the best works of reference which has come to hand, Bombay press. It would be difficult to enumerate the varied and important matter it contains; but we would draw particular attention to the highly valuable financial statements which enrich the volume; the new Acts of the Imperial Parliament in reference to India; and those of the Legislative Council passed during last year; and the part of the Directory relating to England. To the commercial as well as the general public, the work is invaluable; and we would strongly recommend it as deserving of liberal patronage.—*Cochin Courier, January 2.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the very excellent Bombay Almanack for 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* office. We have nothing fresh to say in praise of this compilation beyond what we have said in previous years. We certainly look on it as the *best work* of the kind published in this country.—*Delhi Gazette, January 2.*

The *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, is the thirteenth annual publication of the series, and has to witness no unmeaning contest into energetic and successful competition with its predecessor, thirteen very manifest strides towards perfection are behind the present issue. Besides the Calendar and the English Directory, (with lists of peers and commoners,) we have the recent Acts of Parliament for India, Acts of the Legislative Council, Furlough Rules, Financial Statements, Tables of Pay and Allowances, Bombay Government, Post Office, Railways, Telegraphs, Customs, Weights, Fares, Judicial Establishments, Commercial ditto, Banks, Companies, Institutions, Societies, Clubs, Associations, the Bombay Press, &c. &c. A list of privileged persons (Natives Princes and Sirdars) in the Presidency, is given, with various particulars regarding them. The second part (in the same volume) contains the Civil and Military Lists of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. These have been compiled and arranged, in their present forms, for the first time, and corrected up to the date of going to press. Much new matter has been introduced. The volume (of about 1050 pages) has evidently been got up with great care, is printed with handsome type, and is every way creditable to the press from which it issues.—*Bombay Guardian, December 28.*

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, 24th December 1861.

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Picture Gallery.

THE following Views taken in Switzerland and Savoy are in the best style of Coloured Lithography, and are mounted for framing.
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CHAMMOUNY.
BRIDGE NEAR ZERMATT.
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JUNGFRAU.
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BEG to inform their customers and the public generally that they have just purchased the whole of the Stock in trade, together with the goods will, of the Saddlery and Harness business lately carried on by Mrs. SOPHIA TAPP in the shop and premises No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and respectfully solicit a continuance of that support which was so liberally granted to their predecessor.

P. GRANT AND SON pledge themselves to use their best endeavours to give satisfaction both as regards quality of Material and style of workmanship; relying, at the same time, upon a judicious system of management, ready sales and rapid returns to be enabled to present a scale of prices in accordance with the economical spirit of the times.

The Bombay business will be carried on by Mr. HENRY GRANT and the Poona business by Mr. P. GRANT to either of whom orders may be sent as it may suit the convenience of customers.
Bombay, 1st January 1862.

To Her Majesty's Jutices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the meeting of the Worshipful Bench which was to have taken place this day is postponed until Friday next the 31st day of January instant at 3 o'clock P. M.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 24th Jan. 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Tract & Book Society will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 5 P. M. in the Durbar Room, Town Hall.

G. BOWEN,
Secretary.

AN EUROPEAN offers his services as a servant to a gentlemen proceeding to Europe. Apply to "A. Z." at the *Gazette* Office.

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NOTICE.

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Bombay, Forbes Street, 1st January 1862.

NOTICE.

WILSON & Co. beg to inform the Public that they are running Transits from Ootacamund to Sankerydruig and vice versa.
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Ootacamund, 23rd December 1861.

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*** A good Billiard Table Beer and Wines of the first quality.

MEMORIAL TO COLONEL RICHARD BAIRD SMITH, C.B.

THE Chamber of Commerce and the Community at large having been invited by the Central Committee at Calcutta, to co-operate with them for the purpose of erecting to the late Colonel BAIRD SMITH, Memorials in the Cathedral at Calcutta and in the Church of Lasswade, Colonel Baird Smith's native parish: I am directed to solicit subscriptions for this purpose. Each subscription will be limited to two Gold Mohurs.

List of Subscriptions already received.

James N. Fleming, Esq.	Rs.	30
Michael A. Scott, Esq.	,,	30
W. F. Stearns, Esq.	,,	30
R. Hannay, Esq.	,,	30
James Bevis, Esq.	,,	30
H. Brooke, Esq.	,,	30
John Cassels, Esq.	,,	30
W. R. Cassels, Esq.	,,	30
Henry D. Cartwright, Esq.	,,	30
Robert Angus, Esq.	,,	30
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R. Latham, Esq	,,	30
George Hamilton, Esq.	,,	30
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D. H. Camia, Esq.	,,	30
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J. H. Gildemeister, Esq.	,,	30
H. John, Esq.	,,	30
John Campbell, Esq.	,,	30
Clement D. Leggatt, Esq.	,,	30
W. Sim, Esq.	,,	30
A. F. Wallace, Esq.	,,	30
John Farrar, Esq.	,,	30

Further subscriptions will be received by the undersigned.

H. BROOKE,
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, Secretary.
21st January 1862.

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EDWIN ARNOLD, M.A.—The Book of Good Counsels from the Sanskrit "*Hitopadesa*" J. H

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 28th January 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight ..	2s. 3¼.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0 13/16 to 2s. 3¼
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Calcutta	sight	100½
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Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[pf Ann. 450 pf sh.	[Prom. nom. Rs. 875 Div
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Do. New Shares	200	.....	R-. 130 p. sh.
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Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company..	550	.....	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	Nominal.

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Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	87½
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To Rice Ports	£3 15s. 0d.
To China	Rs. 10 offd.
To Clyde	no offers.

PRICES CURRENT (JANUARY 25TH 1862.)

COTTON :	Per candy.
Broach, Surat, and Jamboosur, (new)	at Rs. 163 to 165
Dhollera, Bhownuggar, (new)	,, 163 to 165
Oomrawtee (new)	,, 160 to 162
Barsee, (new)	,, 150 to 152
Khandeish, (new)	,, 142 to 144
Mangalore, (new)	,, 148 to 150
Veraval, (new)	,, 160 to 165
Compta, (new)	,, 218 to 220
Sawgimal Dharwar	,,
OIL—Malwa, &c. 1590.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ..... at Rs. 5-8 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6-10 to 6-12 ,,
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,, 24 to 25 ,, 33 to 34

THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From the Englishman's Weekly Mail, Jan. 18.
Corrected up to 4 p. m., Friday, 17*th Jan.* 1862.

The mail steamer *Bengal*, bringing the mails up to the 10th ultimo, arrived on the 13th instant. The arrival of the Bombay telegram is anxiously looked for, but the steamer, though considerably overdue, has not yet been telegraphed as having arrived at Bombay.

PRODUCE MARKET.—This market remains still dull; not so much from any backwardness on the part of shippers, as from the paucity of supplies in the bazar, which makes holders insist on higher prices than those ruling in the market of consumption.

IMPORT MARKET.—Is still quite inactive, only a few retail sales being reported since our last. The news by Bombay mail of 18th ultimo, now long over due, is anxiously looked for.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Transactions in this market have been limited. Speculators would be willing sellers if buyers were in the market. The present quotations may be considered nominal.

MONEY MARKET.—Money is still seeking employment without success. There is no demand for business purposes; a position which is much aggravated by the American difficulties. The following is the report of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th January, 1862:—

Liabilities.			
Proprietors' Capital	1,07,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,19,873	7	10
Current Accounts	1,20,78,901	14	2
Cash Credits Undrawn	1,05,068	2	0
Other Claims	1,14,056	4	1
Bank Notes	1,94,90,990	0	0
Post Bills	15,01,572	1	8
Profit and Loss Rebate Account.)			
Total Co.'s Rs.....	4,42,11,361	13	9
Assets.			
Government Securities	60,77,070	8	0
Dues from Government	1,66,650	8	2
Cash	2,08,55,589	9	2
Loans on Deposit of Securities ...	82,52,000	0	0
Discount Loans on ditto.....	46,86,600	0	0
Accounts of Credit on ditto	3,31,700	0	0
Government Bills discounted.....	3,67,198	6	4
Mint certificates ditto.....	1,06,261	0	4
Mercantile Bills ditto	26,05,275	7	10
Dead Stocks	1,81,830	12	10
Sundries	5,35,205	8	11
Total Co.'s Rs.....	4,42,11,361	13	9

EXCHANGE.—A fair amount of business has been done for this opportunity in bills on London. Bank bills have sold at from 2-0½ to 2-0 9/16; credits at 2-0⅛ to 2-0 11/16; and documentary at 2-0⅛ to 2-0 13/16. On Paris there has been little doing, and rates are as before quoted. About a lac has been sold on China at short sight, at 215, but for 60 days' sight bills the rate is from 213 to 214 for $100. Mauritius rates are unaltered.

FREIGHTS.—Since the arrival of the mail steamer *Bengal*, and in the absence of further advices from Bombay, which are now considerably overdue, our home market has been unsettled and vacillating; at the same time, rates for dead weight have been fairly sustained, but for all descriptions of light goods (which are scarce) ships have had to submit to a decline. Within the last few days an improved demand has sprung up for Colombo, and a fair amount of business has been done at extreme rates. Mauritius has likewise attracted some little attention at an advance on former quotations. There has been more activity for the rice ports this last day or two, and several handy British ships have been placed at full rates. The following charters have been effected since the departure of the last mail viz. *Sindbad* (F.) 678, to load a cargo of grain for Mauritius at Rs. 2 per bag; *Clearance* and *Leonie* (F.) 529, do. do. at Rs. 2-1 per bag; *Ovizex* (F.) 460, to load a cargo of rice for Colombo at Rs. 1-6 per bag; *Sir John Mandeville*, 1378, ditto ditto at 1-6 per bag: *Artemesia*, 328 (at Galle) to load a cargo of rice from Moulmein for Europe, at £4-5 United Kingdom and £4-15, Continent; *Bengal* 667, (at Galle) ditto ditto from Akyab at £4-5 United Kingdom, and £4-15 a Continent; *Alfred the Great* 575, ditto ditto from a rice port at £4 United Kingdom, and £4-10 Continent.

INDIGO.—We have no alteration to notice in the rates that have been paid for Indigo since the last mail left. Sales are proceeding well, and we estimate that about 34,000 mds. are out of the market.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Fow is of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' ight	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.	
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	,,
,, 2 do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
,, On demand	1s. 11½d.	,,
On Scotland do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
On Ireland do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 4 day's sight	1s. 11½d.	,,

Drafts at 5 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills addressed at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.	
On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months	4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of 1 per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates not of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and shares, ½ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
,, ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Billson London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto Sight ditto 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities f safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's B. ls, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, 1 per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custod 1 per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th January 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, America, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.	
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, on demand		
On Scotland do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Ireland do.		

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is 1 per cent., on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of.....
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody..... ½ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation on negotiable Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 3rd January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 39, Threadne ,, London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000. ,,
T. A. MITCHELL, Esq., M. P., *Chairman.*
Deputy Chairman.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz :—

6 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.	
4 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0¼d.	,,
3 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0d.	,,
2 months' sight not under £50, at 1s. 11½d.	,,
1 month's sight not under £50 at 1s. 11½d.	,,
On demand ..... at 1s. 11½d.	,,

All drafts to be paid for, on lovdelry, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits (CURRENT ACCOUNTS) at 1 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4	per cent.	
Do. 6	do. 5	,,
Do. 12	do. 6	,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrange ment.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to raise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

COMMISSION.

On the salear purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities 1 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, 1 per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up of securities, deposited for safe custody, 1 per cent. commission.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Acting Agent.

January 3rd, 1861.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.

Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent under 7 and 8 Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
GENERAL MANAGER ..... M. RALPHON, Esq., In India.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, HONG-KONG, AND SHANGHAI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £1,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

HEAD OFFICE LONDON.

Manager at Bombay ..... H. B. MACQUILLOCH, Esq.
Officiating *Manager at Calcutta* ... R. G. DUNLOP, Esq.
Manager at Madras ..... E. MORRISS, Esq.
do. *Agra* ..... W. BIRD, Esq.
do. *Kurrachee*... R. E. W. BARR, Esq.
do. *Lahore* ..... HECTOR GUNN, Esq.
do. *Umritsur* ..... T. BAILEY, Esq.
do. *Hong-kong*... H. NOBLE, Esq.
do. *Shanghai* ... H. TURNER, Esq.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND UNITED BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

THE BANK grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of exchange viz :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
,, 4 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
,, 3 months' sight	2s.
,, 2 months' sight	1s. 11½d.
,, 1 month's sight	1s. 11½d.
,, On demand	
On Scotland	1s. 11½d.
On Ireland	
Circular Notes	1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bullion and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privileges, will be received by the Bank at its highest rates of Interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest ceasing, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of 1 per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the futerest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of exchange, or for realisation in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th January 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
27 Jan.	Maharaj (s)	Parker	Surat, 26th Jan.
	Pilox (s)	Puddicombe	Surat, 26th Jan.
	Jamsetjee Cursetjee	Foster	Liverpool, 7 Aug.
	Nagasaki	Mackay	Newcastle, 16 Nov
	Algiers	Morris	Liverpool, 23 Sept.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Maharaj*, from Surat.—Mr. Pemabhoy Hamabhoy and family and 18s Natives.

Per steamer *Pilox*, from Surat.—Captain and Mrs. Davis, and 71 Natives.

Per ship *Nagasaki*, from Newcastle.—Captain Walton, Officer, and Crew of the ship *Loodianah*.

Departures.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
27 Jan.	Carnac (s)	Van Wullen	Surat.
	Castilian	Harrington	London.
	Gosforth	Shaw	London.
	Tilly (s)	Gething	Malabar Coast.
	Salsette (s)	Burne	Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per B. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tilly*, to Malabar Coast :—Mr. Roberts; Mr. Durand; Colonel Griffith; Captain J. H. Pierce; Dr. Spencer; and about thirty Natives.

Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, to Surat.—Captain Crealock; Lieut. Keays and 83 Natives.

Per ship *Castilian*, to London.—Mr. and Mrs. Martinnent and three children; Mr. Charman; Major and Mrs. Laurie; Mr. G. Brand and Mr. W. Hore.

Per ship *Gosforth*, to London :—Colonel Rivers, Bombay Engineers; Captain and Mrs. Parsons; Major Prescott, Madras Staff Corps, Mrs. Prescott and family; Captain and Mrs. Smith, 6th Regt. N. I. and family; Mrs Purce; Captain Cameron, H. M's 56th Regiment, Commanding the Troops; Lieut. and Mrs. Mainwaring, H. M.'s 56th Regiment and family; Mr. E. N. Coombes; Lieut. T. E. Tennant; Mr. E. T. Garret; 29 time expired men and 4 servants.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Gertrude*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Euphemus*, for Mauritius.
Ship *Crescent City*, for Liverpool.

IMPORT MANIFEST.

From Mauritius.

Red Jacket.—Cargo Ballast.

From Liverpool.

Cameronian.—130 tons Coal.

From Moulmain.

James Bryant.—296 square Timbers. 1,666 Planks Timbers.

From Bushire.

Lezard.—73 bundles Treasure, 622 baskets Dates, 12 baskets Raisins, 1,216 bags Madder Roots, 102 bags Tobacco, 113 bales Silk, 25 bags Almonds, 2,23 packages Wine, 7 cranes Rose Water, 171 bags Assafœtida, 1 case Plums, 20 bags Wool, 23 cases Seeds, 1 barrel Alloo, 7 bags Rice, 1 cask Fruits, 3 cases Vinegar, 2 cases Preserves, 1 case Syrup, 17 packages Sundries.

From Aden.

Helen Morrow.—307 packages Linseed 4604 cwt., 293 packages Jingelly Seed, 3664 cwt., Visram Kessowjee; 1,200 bags Niger Seed, 1,564 cwt 1 qrs. 4 lbs., S. Tyabjee & Co.

For Belle Isle.

Esperance.—4 cases Blackwood Furniture, S. Tyabjee & Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *China.*—29 chests M. Opium. 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Nusseerwanjee and Co.; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Pershoo Khanuckdeea and Co.; 67 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 65½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomunjee; 50 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Casumbhoy Jairaj; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Pubany; 1½ chest M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Joeta; 26 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmudbhoy Hubib; 1 parcel Medicine, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 1 case Sundries, S. Pinto; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each Neerssaseea Noosee; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Roognath Jugganath; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Fazul; 33 chests M Opium, 140 lbs. each, Rutlonjee Eduljee

For Shanghai.

Steamer *China.*—22 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, P. & D. F. Cama & Co.; 13 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Jeeta.

For Singapore.

Steamer *China.*—2 packages Sundries, Mohmudally Cajumally.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *China.*—1 chest Work boxes, 252 nungs, Jamsetjee Nanabhoy; 1 box Gold, Juvareemull Dadsookroy; 3 cases Cardamoms, 6¾ cwt., Kesoulall Ramdyall; 1 case Work boxes, 50 nos. Dadabhoy Palanjee; 1 box China Silk Piece Goods, 74 pieces, Cullianjee Madhowjee.

Catherine Glen.—52 packages Cloves, 250 cwt., Caujee Lilladhur.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams	England.
204	Assyris, 6 (paddle), Forster	Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought	Persian Gulf.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
564	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt	Bombay.
499	Cisenaub, 2 (paddle)	River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
1862	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt	Aden.
2065	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt	Andaman Islands
205	Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie (paddle), Hopkins	Bombay. (in dock)
1387	Elphinstone, 12 (steop), Etheridge	Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans	Madras
274	Ettersey, (flat), McLaren	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Willison	Out of Commission
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser	Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson	Calcutta.
610	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh	River Indus.
215	Geoninar, (paddle launch), Nacoda	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bewshor, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies	River Indus.
300	Hugli Rose, (gun boat) Wood	Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop)	Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle	Neale.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck	River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (flat)	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), Jones	Adaman Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle launch), Nacoda	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson	River Indus.
40	Nerbudda, (schooner)	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton	River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neat	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker	Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Foulerton	England.
208	Rose, (flat), Ridge Williams	River Indus.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	Zanzibar.
810	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer	Persian Gulf
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty	Bombay.
1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

658	Agricola, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee	(c. l. Jan. 18)	
534	Cashmere, Nusserwanjee Framjee	(c. l. Jan. 15)	
1041	Caspian, Overstone, Forbes & Co.	(c. l. Jan 21)	
980	Gibson Craig, Smith—Burstall & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 15)	
1970	King Lear, Cudsoe—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 28)	
829	Minerva, Merryman.—Remington & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 16)	
629	Seafield, Mackay—D. H. Cama & Co.		
891	Vernon, Jones—Wallace & Co.		

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

1112	Her Majesty, G. F. Seymour—Leckie & Co.	
850	Lauderdale, Bowers—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 22)
287	Robert Lowe (s), Cougahten—W. Nicol & Co.	

FOR LIVERPOOL.

860	Amoor, J. Potts—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 19)
1068	Black Eagle, Mearnes—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
900	Cameronian, Sadler—Leggatt & Co.	
1060	Charger, Smyth—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 30)
972	Concordia, Ross—Kewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 14)
832	Crescent City—A. H. Huschke & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 27)
	Dinon	(c. l. Jan. 23)
519	Early Dawn, Kwia—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
1066	Egeria, Pollock—Coupland & Co.	
1250	Feronia, Hutchinson—Finlay Scott & Co.	
970	General Neil, Clark.—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l.Jan.9)
1300	Gertrude, Congdon—J. P. Cornforth.	(c. l. Jan. 27)
1195	Herald, Smellie—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 13)
1334	Mindora, W. Flett—Kewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 5)
613	Moreno, White—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 22)
1149	Mornington, Lowen—W. Nicol & Co.	
845	Madge Wildfire, Tate—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1075	Natolia, Maguire, Kwart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 13)
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Kewart, Latham & Co.	(c.l.Jan.9)
1272	Protector, S. Clarke—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	
1669	Queen of the North—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 5)
1659	Queen of the Seas—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
623	Scorder, Osborn—Grey & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 20)
573	Rubin, Rice—Lawrence & Co.	
787	Silesia, Martin—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 21)
1164	Startled Fawn, Lauther—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c.l. Jan.9)
1809

died of cholera, lying exposed, waiting till a hole could be dug in the loose sand to receive them. The place is really a heap of human bones. Bodies are buried there not so much in earth, as in bones. The place ought to be at once closed. Respectable Portuguees, living in the immediate vicinity, told us that the smells from it were most offensive and sickening.

Such, then, are some of the difficulties with which sanatory officers have to contend in this city; and such are some of the facts which call for strict and severe sanatory regulations. We are sure that the good sense of the more respectable portion of the native community would approve of such regulations. We are satisfied, at all events, that more effectual measures of some kind must be adopted for the cleansing of the city. The authorities are responsible for the sickness and mortality of the city as long as they allow such a state of things to continue. We shall have more to say on this subject hereafter; meanwhile we trust that the Municipal Commissioners will consider what can be done to remedy a very great evil.

It is the duty of the Municipal Commissioners, as the hot weather is approaching, and as cholera threatens to commit its ravages then, to employ the most efficient disinfectants in these malarial districts very largely. Disinfectants must be employed for the most important of all sanatory objects—to prevent the emission of evil-smelling and noxious substances into the air—to arrest, confine, and fix them down among the festering substances which produce them. These evil-smelling and noxious substances, as they arise from decaying vegetable and animal bodies, says Johnson, are for the most part of two chemical kinds. They are either alkaline substances, like ammonia, or they are acid substances, like sulphuretted hydrogen. An effective disinfectant must be able either to decompose or to combine with *both* of these classes of compound bodies. And economically, its value will be further increased, if, while it effects these chemical purposes, it at the same time produces a new substance which is not offensive in any way; and still more if it produce one that is positively useful. *Chloride* of lime possesses the chemical qualities of an efficient disinfectant in a high degree. It consists of lime and chlorine: of these, the lime combines with all the acid bodies represented by the sulphuretted hydrogen, while the chlorine either combines with or decomposes the alkaline compounds represented by ammonia. It is therefore generally and deservedly esteemed as one of the best, most efficient, and most manageable of our solid disinfectants. Spread in the solid form upon any fermenting mass, it destroys the noxious bodies as they are formed. Dissolved in water, and sprinkled over bad-smelling places, or mixed with more or less fluid collections of putrid matter, *it brings sweetness everywhere. Fetid odors and poisonous qualities alike disappear before it. Only its comparatively* high price prevents its being employed for sweetening our common sewers, garbage-heaps, and cesspools. Its price ought not to stand in the way of its large employment when the alternative is pestilence and death. Chloride of lime is really poison-destructive as regards all *natural* evil smells and miasms with which we are yet acquainted. We may here mention an important fact, stated by Johnson. He says—"A simple way of employing chlorine for individual use is to moisten a linen cloth with vinegar, and sprinkle over it finely-powdered chloride of lime. Air breathed through this will enter the mouth charged with a minute quantity of chlorine, which will effectually destroy any noxious vapors and miasms that escape from diseased bodies, or from decaying animal and vegetable substances. The healthy man so protected may without fear visit the chambers of the sick, and the sanitary officer without risk venture into the most dangerous receptacle of filth. Breathing in by the mouth, and breathing out by the nose, the air in his lungs would be always pure and wholesome."

MY VOYAGE ROUND THE CAPE.

A voyage to India from England by the Cape of Good Hope is, from its length and the time it occupies, by no means inviting in these fast times; and this route would seldom be resorted to, by passengers, were it not for the high rates the P. and O. Company charge for the trip overland. But, fortunately, in the case of such ships as Green's, Dunbar's, Lindsay's, &c., officered by gentlemen, well manned and well supplied, the tedium of the Cape trip is found in practice much less than it appears in prospect. In my own case, leaving out of sight the single pleasure of reaching one's destination in the shortest period possible, I am certain that I could not have passed my time more pleasantly in the best of the P. and O.'s steamers than I did on board of the good old ship ——, during one of her longest passages.

And with reason; for, we had as gentlemanly a captain and as gentlemanly officers as could be found in any ship in any service.

And, moreover, the passengers were remarkably agreeable, with one or two exceptions who may or may not be more particularly mentioned below. I may as well dismiss one of them now, by informing you, that he was christened Jonas. Pitching him overboard, then, in return to the agreeable ones. The ladies, God bless them! were not less agreeable in looks than in manners! Eyes that could pierce through you; eyes that could speak without the aid of the tongue. Then, thanks to the crinoline, let me never hear any one declaim against the crinoline in my presence—thanks to the crinoline, I say, which so materially aids us in our researches into the beauties of nature—there were such small round ankles there; such gently and classically bulging rounded calves there; such ——. I fear I am a great sinner; but it is a consolation to me to be able to throw my sins off my own shoulders on the broad ones of the good old ship; she has to answer for all my bad thoughts. Well, then, in a word, these pretty ladies, without an apparent effort, made themselves the most agreeable angels imaginable.

The gentlemen, too, were remarkable for good humour, suavity, intelligence and, even genius. I mean the cuddy passengers. There were, I must admit, one or two of the steerage passengers who, although strictly speaking, they were not disagreeable, were, to say the least of it, somewhat eccentric. One of them was, at the beginning of the voyage, rather moody; he would wander about the deck in apparent melancholy, as if he had lost everything and had nothing left on earth worth living for. I, being a bit of a doctor, kept my eye on this gentleman, resolved, if possible, to find out his disease and suggest a remedy. One day, I caught him writing; and, though I had not the rudeness to interrupt him, or to put the impertinent questions to him that some of the vulgar might have put, or to say to him, "put me down for five bottles," as one rude sailor actually did say, I remained at a reasonable distance from him, but within hail. At length he arose, and with a deep drawn sigh, approaching me, said, "What is your opinion of these," meaning the following verses, which he sang to some hymn tune called, I think, a peculiar metre:—

"How sad the feeling! Oh, how chilling!
When at last we bid farewell
To those we love. Oh! how unwilling
Are we still to break the spell
That binds our hearts in love unchanging.
Sadder still the feeling grows
As each true heart, adieus exchanging.
Turns away and homeward goes.
But, Oh! the deadly chill that smites us
When at length we bid adieu
To our last friend. Nought then delights us
Death-like blanks are all we view.
Then, what's the use of waiting longer,
Dragging life's dull length along?"
&c., &c.

I was, as you may easily imagine, considerably amused. However, it would not have done to laugh out in the presence of a man in the state of mind he was evidently in; so I contented myself with requesting that he would have the goodness to favour me with a copy, a request he at once complied with. My sympathy gained his confidence. I took advantage of this to talk to him in a cheerful way about *home*. I enlarged upon England's greatness, upon how that greatness had been achieved, upon the duty that devolved upon him and myself of doing as much as in us lay, if not to increase that greatness, at least to avoid any conduct on our part which should tend to sully our nation's glory. Amidst these topics I introduced the beauty of England's daughters, beauty physical, beauty moral, beauty intellectual, and beauty domestic. Then, I encouraged him to look forward to the time, perhaps not far distant, when he should again behold this beauty and revel in that glory, live again in the very centre of both. My efforts were not fruitless. Day by day he gained more cheerfulness. He joined in our humble amusements, and sometimes laughed as loud as the loudest. I had (excuse the egotism) made a perfect convert of him; and in a few days afterwards, with a beaming countenance, he presented me with the following copy of verses which he sang to the tune of "Good bye sweetheart, good bye!" I believe he hadn't ability sufficient to enable him to compose a new tune—

"England, farewell! thou land of glory,
Thy sons have won thee great renown;
Thy grandeur shines in many a story;
Upon thy rule the sun doth ne'r go down.
May ever Fame thy glorious name
Sound boldly over land and sea.
May we again embrace thy shores.
Great England, fare thee well!
Great England, fare thee well!
May we again embrace thy shores.
Great England, fare thee well!

"England farewell! thou land of beauty,
With thy daughters none can peer
In loveliness as well as duty,
As sons, wives, as sisters, daughters dear.
We'll not forget the love we met
From England's happy daughters sweet;
But hope that soon we'll meet again.
Dear England, fare thee well!
Dear England, fare thee well!
But hope that soon we'll meet again.
Dear England, fare thee well!"

Before closing my very hasty sketch of the passengers, I must endeavour to describe one more. This was an elderly gentleman with a rather full beard somewhat tinged with grey. His costume generally was not of the newest cut or materials, on the principle, I suppose, that any thing will do to wear at sea. Over his shoulder he, for the most part, wore a brown leather strap to which was attached a bag of the same colour and substance. This bag, which at first excited much curiosity and obtained for the wearer of it the cognomen "Our Special Artist," was at last found to contain neither more nor less than pipes, tobacco, and matches, with the aid of which the old buffer used to regale himself pretty frequently. Almost with the regularity of the clock, at 8 A. M. daily, he might be seen either pacing the deck, seated on a mushroom or occupying an end of the sailmaker's bench, inhaling and puffing out the fragrant smoke, much apparently to his own satisfaction. Strange to say, he also took snuff. That he chewed tobacco was, I believe, merely traditional. He seemed attached to children, two of whom were on board. On one occasion when he was nursing the younger, not two years old, the ship was rolling fearfully, in the Bay of Biscay; he felt his feet failing him, and turning round so as to save the baby from the effects of his fall, he came with his shoulder full against a cabin door, smashing it to pieces, very much to the chagrin of the ship's carpenter. The elder, Charley, between three and four, was a great admirer of the song about the "donkey that wouldn't go," which our friend with the beard sang sometimes, and which Charley turned into the "wooden donkey that wouldn't go." To complete the picture of this bearded gentleman, I may state that he was seen, on more occasions than one, to put a glass of beer to his lips, and thus, without either winking or drawing breath, to empty the same, hence, the name "Swankey," a cant term for beer, was given him; and by this name I shall call him, should I have occasion again to introduce him.

Our games. These may be divided into in-door and out-of-door games. The in-door games consisted of chess, backgammon, drafts, whist, loo, all fours, grab, beggar my neighbour, race-horse, theatricals, charades, &c. Of the last two, permit me to observe, that plays are troublesome things to get up on board of ship, what with the preparation of scenes, dresses and properties; and by the time the performances come off, there is a certain staleness about them; to say nothing of the uncertainty of the weather which renders difficult the selection of a proper time to 'rig' up the theatre, and the trouble to all concerned in preparing the stage and the place for the audience. Not so with the charades. These are ever fresh and ever young, and require very little preparation indeed. I have seen one got up in the course of about fifteen minutes, and which rivalled in interest set pieces performed in our national theatres by professional actors. But you must keep in mind what I have said before, that there were both talent and genius on board of the good old ship ——; and, I may now add, not a little of those from old Addiscombe. Sterling fellows were the last of the Addiscombe cadets. Sterling fellows also were their seniors on board.

Our out-door games consisted chiefly of Sling the Monkey; Bait the Bear; hauling matches; dancing; grummut quoits; fishing; shooting; tossing the hoop; singing duets, impromptu verses to a given tune, and songs. Of these, some of the passengers appeared to have an interminable budget, while others were soon brought to the end of their stock. Of the latter class was Swankey. He, however, was determined not to be out-done by the failure of his supply; so he set to work with persevering industry and produced several new songs (several it was said), only one of which he found it necessary to sing. It went to the tune of "Old Bob Ridley," and ran somewhat as follows:—

"Come, list, good folks, I'll sing you a ditty
Liverpool's my native city;
A place that's fam'd as well for riches
As for buxom pretty witches.
For, I'm old Swankey, Ho!
I'm old Swankey, Ho!
I'm old Swankey, Ho! Hi! Ho!
I'm old Swankey, Ho!

"I took my passage in the ——
And, before she'd turn'd her stern on
Old England, though I'm quite retiring,
I couldn't stop the folks enquiring,
Who's old Swankey, Ho! &c.

"Some said, my beard prov'd me a guffy;*
While others thought me rather snuffy;
A radical; and some, a chartist;
At length, they dubb'd me Special Artist'
Strange old Swankey, Ho! &c.

"But still, my bag remain'd a mystery.
Who knew? it might contain a history
Of dreadful deeds, hard to atone as
The prophet's. He, they meant was Jonas.
Vile old Swankey, Ho! &c.

"But soon they chang'd their tune, believe me,
And from the charge they did relieve me:
And out of my old leathern fixture
Some smok'd a pipe of Swankey's mixture.
So, I'm old Swankey, Ho! &c.

"And when I sang, as you all know, Sirs,
'The wooden donkey that wouldn't go, Sirs,
And 'Old Joe,' Charlie would entwine a
Wreath round my brow for his lost Dinah.
So, I'm old Swankey, Ho! &c."

Now, though there may be as much sense in this song as there is in "Old Bob Ridley," I defy the cleverest Lindley Murrayan to refer it to any form of English prosody; and this I say, without meaning any offence to either Swankey or his audience.

Let us now take a look outside of the ship. On account of head winds in the English Channel we were nearly thirteen days in getting clear of England; and the farewell act of the ill tempered pilot was to use the windlass to the main top-gallant haulyards, and spring the yard. This did not detain us a moment; so we sailed on merrily with winds mostly light and sometimes contrary. We sighted Madeira and its white houses, and passed them on the port side. This was the last land we saw until we approached India. But there were the wonders of the great deep to gaze upon. There were the great whales, spouting up their fountains of water; there were the bonita and the dolphin, now moving quietly along, now turning on their sides and exhibiting all the tints of the rainbow, and now making a violent spring out of the water and pouncing like a hawk on their hapless prey; there were the unwieldly looking porpoises and bottle-noses, floundering about and performing uncouth antics, which, you would imagine, must be the death of them; there were shoals of flying-fish, skimming the deep like immense flocks of small birds of silver and gold; there was the shark in all his majesty, swimming with the dignity and apparent coolness of one conscious of his great importance. Above the surface there were seen the sleepy boobies, Mother Carey's chickens, Cape pigeons, the albatross, the mutton bird, the boatswain's bird, other birds with hard names, one, I think, was called the Mollyhawk; and when we neared the land we were visited by a solitary snipe.

Glad were we to see our first land in the Maldive islands, though a foul wind compelled us to sail between them eastward; and equally glad were we, after beating up against wind and current to the eastward of these islands for two days or so, making but little progress, to thread these green gems of the ocean to the westward again, where we obtained a better wind which carried us to Cochin in a few days. Here we dropped anchor for about twelve hours, in order to replenish our supply of fresh provisions, which the protracted voyage had nearly exhausted. Here the passengers and others made sundry purchases of cheroots, fruit and jewels. Some of the last were considered spurious and rejected accordingly. Parties of the passengers went on shore. The party with which I was, after walking through the bazar, adjourned to an hotel kept by a personage rejoicing in the possession of an expensive turban of crimson and gold, and in the illustrious name of Antone. Breakfast was ordered, and after some delay supplied. It consisted of a first course of boiled mullet spiced, and mutton chops; the chops were execrable, the fish, bread, and potatoes good. The second course included curry and rice, very good, and an omelet, very bad, consisting of nothing more than hard fried eggs. The third course was simple boiled eggs. Spoons were called for, to enable us to eat the eggs; we were told the spoons were coming; after five minutes another call was made for spoons, and again they were coming, according to Antone; at last we, suspecting that he had not spoons sufficient began vociferously to clamour for them, when we made the discovery that three were all the house could afford for distribution amongst a dozen of us. In this dilemna, however, no doubt on a signal passed by Antone, in stepped a band of musicans; one a respectable violinist, one as redoubtable a performer on the bass drum, and a third with a triangle. Away went the table and its contents as fast as they could be moved; the floor was cleared, the music struck up, and away went the feet of all concerned in a succession of polkas, mazurkas, jigs, &c. The claret was so so, and the champagne fair. We were sold, however, in one purchase made here, a box of so-called Manila cheroots which turned out to be of Calcutta manufacture. They were actually inferior to the Cochin cheroots, which we bought at four annas per bundle of fifty. Cochin for itself is not worth looking at; but there is a charm in setting your foot on land after a long sea voyage; and it was this, I suppose, that made many of us so pleased with the place. Had it been generally known while we were on shore, that small-pox and measles were prevailing there at that time, we should not in all probability have passed the time on shore so pleasantly as we did.

Nothing of any moment happened after this. In a few days we left the good old ship in Bombay, the boatswain piping Gentle Annie.

* Guffy, in the cant of sailors, means a soldier.

Local News.

CAPTAIN ORD, for Aden, is the only additional passenger, proceeded yesterday by the mail steamer *Salsette*.

THE "GAZETTE" ALMANACK.—A credit really to the Bombay Presidency, and one which cannot be excelled in Europe in the general get up; it contains, besides the usual matter, the Army and Civil lists of the sister Presidencies, as well as besides a general list of all the Civil and Military offices in India, which will make it a valuable book of reference throughout India, and men of business would do well to secure copies for their offices.—*Our Paper, (Kurrachee) Jan. 24.*

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.—The Court Martial for the trial of Commander Hopkins, of H. M.'s S. *Dalhousie*, which has been sitting for the last six days, is drawing towards a conclusion: the prosecution closed yesterday at about two o'clock, when the prisoner was called upon for his defence. The defence having been handed in, was read by the officiating Judge Advocate, after which some letters were put in and read. The Court was then adjourned until this day at one o'clock.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 25th January 1862:—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Circulation	,,	95,19,465
Deposits	,,	81,10,285
Rest	,,	2,29,240
	Rupees	2,30,84,000

Assets.

Government Securities	Rs.	16,46,370
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	,,	40,59,970
Cash Credits on Government Securities	,,	19,19,010
Bills discounted	,,	19,60,300
Other Securities	,,	3,20,547
Cash Balance	,,	1,31,77,796
	Rupees	2,30,84,000

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The preceding accounts compared with those of the corresponding week last year, exhibit.

A decrease of Circulation of	Rs.	15,51,819
An increase of Deposits of	,,	27,87,198
An increase of Rest of	,,	11,551
A decrease of Government Securities of	,,	37,08,721
A decrease of Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of	,,	30,75,775
A decrease of Cash Credits on Deposit of Govt. Securities of	,,	4,73,815
A decrease of Bills discounted of	,,	10,81,811
An increase of other Securities of	,,	47,856
An increase in Cash balance of	,,	95,39,205

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Saturday, 24th January 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

BREACH OF TRUST.—*Goolam Hoossien* was charged with fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust the sum of one thousand rupees in Bank notes and four rupees in cash, the property of Mahomed Ally Jafferjee.

The prosecutor stated that he was a Merchant and that his shop was in Fish-market Street. The prisoner was in his employ and had been so for five or six years as a sewer of gunny-bags. Witness gave the prisoner Bank notes for one thousand rupees, twelve or fourteen days ago, and four rupees in cash, to pay to a shroff, for a Hoondee. The prisoner came back the same day without paying the money. He has not since paid the one thousand and four rupees to any one. Witness did not see the prisoner again for ten or twelve days, he was found about three days ago, when he said that he had three hundred rupees with him, and had given the remainder to men whom he mentioned.

Futtay Ali Amroodeen stated that he was a hawker. He got one hundred and ten rupees from the prisoner fourteen or fifteen days ago, a hundred rupees note and ten rupees in cash. The prisoner had a Bank note for one thousand rupees. He gave it to witness to get it changed at a shroff's at Moombadavie. Witness took the fifteen tolas of gold for two hundred and forty one rupees. Prisoner told him to get the note changed, and said that he got it to pay to a Banian. Hussien Ali sold the gold, but did not give the prisoner the money.

Hussien ali Bhae said that he was a trader at auctions: He sold the fifteen tolas of gold for two hundred and thirty-three rupees and half.

His Worship remanded the further hearing of the case until Tuesday, today.

REPORT OF THE BOMBAY SEAMEN'S FRIEND ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Your Committee beg to lay before the Public a brief Report of the operations of the Sailors' Home for the past year.

2. It is with deep regret your Committee have to record the death, on the 15th August last, of one of their members, the Reverend C. Green, who arrived in India on the 29th October 1860. Shortly before his death he purposed holding a bi-monthly Prayer Meeting at the Sailors' Home, but GOD, whose ways are not our ways, was pleased to call him to Himself ere he began the work.

3. James Hunter, Esquire, and the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, have kindly accepted the office of Members of the Committee.

4. The number of men of all ratings admitted into the Home during the year was 450. Of these there were 23 of the late Ship "Lousiana," which was wrecked near Alibaug on the 18th July last, one of the Ship "Testimonial," wrecked near Aden, and two of the Ship "Marina," wrecked near Kurrachee.

5. Your Committee shortly after their last Report were obliged to give up the premises which had been occupied as a Sailors' Home for upwards of 20 years, in consequence of the rate having been increased, from the 1st of February 1861, from Rupees 200 to Rupees 230 per mensem. Your Committee, therefore, rather than submit quietly to this imposition, the house being in a dilapidated condition, resolved, if possible, to obtain any temporary accommodation until the new Home was completed. After every search and enquiry, the only suitable building procurable was that now occupied near the Mody Institution on the verge of the Esplanade. It has been taken on a lease for one year ending 31st March next, at a monthly rent of Rupees 200, by which time it is hoped the new Home will be ready.

6. The present Home does not afford accommodation for more than 22 inmates, yet many seamen (particularly old boarders) on coming on shore are willing to put up with any inconvenience at the Home, rather than go to other boarding houses.

7. In proof that the Home is appreciated, it may be mentioned that one man, named John Miller, who is now employed by the G. I. P. Railway Company, was an inmate of the Home from 3rd March 1860 to 11th September 1861, a period of 18 months, and another, named Joseph Christie, who had been employed as a Preventive Officer in the Customs Department, but who has recently left for England, was an inmate of the Home from 5th December 1860 to 5th October 1861, a period of ten months. These men, with many others, have from time to time offered their grateful thanks for the advantages afforded by, and the kindness shown, them at the Home.

8. A seaman named Peter Burnie, of the Ship "William Carvill," died intestate in the European General Hospital on the 19th April, and the amount realized by the sale of his effects, Rupees 35-7-0, was paid, on the 3rd May 1861, to Captain W. R. Hayman, Shipping Master.

9. The Mess Contractor having, in consequence of the dearness of provisions, applied for an increase of one anna per diem for each Mate and Seaman respectively, and your Committee having satisfied themselves of the reasonableness of the demand, resolved from the 1st of May to fix the contract for messing at the following rates, viz.

Mates, &c. 13 annas each per diem.
Seamen, &c. 8 annas each per diem.

Through a misprint, the rate in last year's Report was shown to be 10, instead of 7 annas.

10. The daily charge to Mates and others at the Officers' Table is one Rupee, and to Seamen at the Seamen's Table 10 annas each per diem, the difference between these and the contract rates being devoted towards defraying the expenses of the establishment, &c. The amount outstanding for board and lodging Seamen on the 31st December and recoverable is Rs. 226-6-0.

11. The Sailors' Home being a most deserving Institution, and one that is worthy of universal sympathy and support, your Committee trust that, in view of the low state of the funds of the Home, there being a balance in hand on the 31st December 1861 of Rs. 145-8-4, its well-wishers will continue to extend their usual liberality towards its support.

12. As a general rule, every Seamen becoming an inmate of the Home deposits with the Master the greater part of the wages with which he has been paid off, and advances are made to him therefrom daily as he may require it.

13. The loss sustained by the Home in the past year has been trifling. One man proceeded to England unable to pay Rupees 13-0-0, and two others absconded owing Rupees 46-8-0.

14. The balance in the hands of Messrs. Forbes and Co. for shipwrecked seamen on the 31st July 1861 was Rupees 716-7-7.

15. Your Committee would record their grateful thanks to the Magistrates, also to Captain W. R. Hayman and J. D. Freeman, Esquire, Shipping Masters, for assistance rendered by them to the Home.

16. Your Committee thankfully acknowledge donations of old Clothes, Books and Newspapers, from the following gentlemen:—

Old Clothes from
J. H. Bentley, Esquire,
J. R. Drynan, Esquire,
H. Scott, Esquire,
N. N.
The Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Bombay.
and
Colonel H. W. Trevelyan, C. B.

Books from
W. F. Hart, Esquire, viz.

A Biographical Sketch of Sir H. Havelock	1	Volume.
Colonial and Home Library	1	,,
Sam Slick	1	,,
A Look Ahead	1	,,
Singleton Fontenay	1	,,
Tale of Franklin	1	,,
The Phantom Ship	1	,,
1 Lot of "Household Words"	1	,,
1 Do. Church Missionary Records	1	,,

Books and Tracts from
A. D. Fallon, Esquire.

Newspapers.
A large number from Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C.B.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the number of men admitted into the Bombay "Sailors' Home" from 1st January to 31st December 1861.

Sent to the Home and paid for by Government 0
Ditto ditto by Merchants 46
Ditto ditto by Individuals 29
Voluntary Boarders.
Mates ..... 28 } 374
Seamen ..... 346 }
Total... 449
Greatest number in the Home at any time during the year 38
Least.....ditto.....ditto 5
Number now present, 31st December 1861.
2nd Mates 1
Sailmakers 2
Carpenters 2
Cooks 1
Stewards 1
Seamen 17

Account Current of the "Sailors' Home from 1st January to 31st December 1861.

Dr.	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Messing Charges	3,267	13	0
House Rent	2,400	0	0
Establishment	1,867	0	0
Miscellaneous Expenses	445	0	0
Subscriptions entered in January and again entered in February by mistake	40	0	0
Rupees...	8,050	7	0
Balance in hand, 31st December 1861	145	8	4
Total Rupees...	8,195	15	7

Cr.	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Balance in hand 31st December 1860	988	14	10
Subscriptions and Donations	1,632	0	0
Government Allowance	1,200	0	0
Paid for by Merchants	357	8	0
Ditto Individuals	238	0	0
Ditto Voluntary Boarders	3,545	10	0
Amount realized on account of sale of old Furniture	163	2	7
Interest from the Oriental Bank	25	12	2
Rent of a room under the Master's Quarters	45	0	0
Total Rupees...	8,195	15	7

Examined and found correct,
D. J. KENNELLY.
JAMES HUNTER.

HEEMABHAI INSTITUTE, AHMEDABAD.

The Annual Meeting of the Members was held on the 13th January 1862.

Present—C. H. Cameron, Esquire, Acting Judge of Ahmedabad (in the chair); L. R. Reid, Esq., Collector, Dr. Wyllie and about 150 others, Europeans and Natives.

The report of the Managing Committee, for the year 1861, read by the Secretary, Mr. Curtis, was as follows:—

During the past year, the Institute has continued to prosper.

At the last annual meeting, it was resolved, that in consequence of the expenditure in 1860, having exceeded the income, and there being a sum of Rs. 200 due for venetian shutters to the building, the subscription from all class of members should be raised 50 per cent; in order that all claims against the Institute might be paid off.

This resolution has been carried out; and the income in 1861, from all sources, was Rs. 1,250-11-4;—the largest amount received in any year since the opening of the Institute.

The amount received from Europeans, was Rs. 591-9; from Natives, Rs. 611-4-9; the balance being made up from various incidental sources.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1242-0-9.

It is with much pleasure, we are able to state, that, all claims against the Institute have been liquidated; there are no outstanding bills; there is a balance in hand of Rs. 9-10-10, and there are outstanding subscriptions due from members to the amount of Rs. 3; the number of Members at present being,—1st class, 46; 2nd class, 52; 3rd class, 92,—total 190; of whom 37 are Europeans, 153 Natives.

The reading room has been well attended, 2,266 Books and Magazines, and 1290 Newspapers, have been issued;—total 3,556; of which, 1,770 were taken out by Native Members, 1,786 by Europeans.

160 books have been added to the Library; of which 122 were purchased, and 38 presented by members and others.

Of those books, 126 are in the English language, 34 in Gujrati and other Indian languages.

English Magazines.

Cornhill; Temple Bar; All the Year Round; Once a Week; Chambers' Journal; Leisure Hour; Cassell's Family Paper; Family Herald; Punch; Macmillan for a portion of the year; Welcome Guest for a portion of the year; Good Words for a portion of the year; Recreative Science for a portion of the year.

Newspapers.

Times of India; Bombay Gazette; Friend of India; Home News; Illustrated London News.

Vernacular Magazines.

Buddhi Prakash; Stri Bodh; Bamdad; Buddhi Verdhuc Grunth; Dnynodaya.

Newspapers.

Jami Jamshid; Bombay Summachar; Chabook; Shamsher Badhoor; Ahmedabad Samachar; Rast Gofter; Kaira Niti Prakash.

From the 1st January 1862, the Government Gazette will be supplied.

To Mr. Ritchey we are indebted for a Donation of Rs. 25, and to Mr. Hargovind Girdir, for a gift of Rs. 100.

To the Director of Public Institution, the Educational inspector N. D., Dr. Wyllie, Mr. Propert, C. S., Mr. Wilkins, and others, our best thanks are due for valuable presents of books. Among the incidents of the year, we may mention that, on the 11th May, a Meeting of the Members was held to welcome back to India one of our Members, Ráo Sahib Mahiputram Roopram, who had been to England. The account he gave of his journey, and what he saw and heard in the "Lands of the West," was listened to with great interest and attention, and Nugger Shett Premábhái Heemábhái in proposing the thanks of the Meeting to Ráo Sahib Mahiputram, expressed a hope that many other Hindoos would follow his example. On the 29th June Ráo Sáhib Mahiputram favored us with another Lecture, on "England and its people."

Telegram Fund.

During the year 136 Telegrams have been received, lithographed and circulated.

The amount received from the Subscribers to the Fund was..... Rs. 508 1 2
Balance in hand on 1st January 1861 ..... 31 1 3
539 12 3
Amount expended for paper, printing and Establishment 361 1 0
Balance due 21 11 3

Outstanding due to Fund, Rs. 42.

Abstract of Income and Expenditure on account of Institute.

Income.

Subscriptions from Members	Rs.	1,075	13 9
Donations		125	0 0
Miscellaneous		49	13 8
Balance from last year		1	0 0
	Rs.	1,251	11 3

Expenditure.

Establishment	Rs.	209	10 0
Book Binding and Contingencies		104	10 11
Paid balance due for last year		55	15 1
Books purchased		155	8 6
Magazines and Newspapers		516	4 1
16 Venetian Shutters		200	0 0
Balance in hand		9	10 10
	Rs.	1,251	11 5

T. B. CURTIS
Honorary Secretary.

The Chairman congratulated the Members on the satisfactory condition of the Institute, which he remarked was mainly due to the exertions of the Secretary. After which the following resolutions were passed.

1. Proposed by Shet Mayabai Premabhai, seconded by Mr. D. Mackenzie, that the Report be adopted; and that it be printed and circulated among the Members and others.

2. Proposed by Mr. Fernandez, seconded by Mr. Vishnupant Narsopant, that the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the Managing Committe for their services during the past year.

3. Proposed by Mr. Dinshaw Hormusjee, seconded by Mr. Haridas Vehridas, that the following gentlemen compose the Committee for 1862:—Dr. Wyllie; Captaip Thatcher; Mr. Jordan; Mr. Curtis; Mr. Harrison; Mr. D. Mackenzie; Rao Bahadoor Magaubhai; Shett Jeysingbhai Hatising; Shet Oomabhai Hatising; Mr. Jagjivandas Khoosaldas; Mr Bezanji Framji; Shet Dalpatbhai B.; Rao Saheb Bhogilal P.; Rao Saheb Mahipatram R.; Mr. Ranchord Chota bhai; Mr. Cawasji Manecherji; Mr. Maganlal Vakhathand; Kavi Dalpatram Dayabhai.

4. Proposed by Rao Saheb Bhogilal Pranvalabdass, seconded by Kavi Dalpatram Dayabhai; that the object for which the subscriptions were raised having been attained, the old rates of subscriptions be reverted to from the 1st Jan. 1862.

5. Proposed by Mr. Curtis, seconded by Mr. Ranchodebhai Chotalal that all subscriptions be paid within one month from the date on which they are due and that 50 per cent be added to all subscriptions paid in arrears.

6. Proposed by Dr. Wyllie, seconded by Mr. Jagjivandas Khusaldas, that the best thanks of the Meeting be given to Mr. Cameron for his able conduct in the chair.

T. B. Curtis,
Honorary Secretary.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for trial this day.

33. Jadunath Brizruttonjee Maharaz *vs.* Cursondass Mooljee and another. (Part heard.)

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Monday, 27th January 1862.

(BEFORE A FULL COURT.)

THE MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE.

Jadunathjee Brizrutonjee Maharaj vs. *Cursondass Mooljee and others.*

Mr. Bayley and *Mr. Scoble*, instructed by Mr. Leathes, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Anstey and *Mr. Dunbar*, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis, for the defendants.

The further hearing of this case was resumed this day, when the following witnesses were examined:—

Jumnadas Sewcklalt examined.—I am a shroff and member of the Laud Bania. I am not a Shett of my caste. I know the plaintiff, he is our Maharaj. He instructs in our religion. I have read the article in the *Satya Prakash* containing the alleged libel. In that article plaintiff is referred to in public, in order to pay homage to our Maharaj. I am not aware that "Ras Mundli Festival" is. I do not know what "Ras Mundli Festival" is. I do not know of Mundli or society in our sect in which married men exchange their wives, when they meet in a company. I believe the Maharaj to be a high caste Brahmin, because the Brahmins believe him to be so. I have not counted whether those Brahmins are few or many. The Maharajas are Telinga Brahmins by descent. I do not know that the Maharajas have been excommunicated from caste since four centuries by the Telinga Brahmins, nor are they now outcasted by the Telinga Brahmins. I have never heard of a member of the Maharaj family intermarrying with a Brahmin. There are not fifty or sixty Hindoo religions. I do not know of any other Hindoo religion except that which I profess. I have not read books of my own religion. We worship the Maharaj when he comes to our house. I have not any time swallowed his spittle or eaten *pan-sooparee* chewed and thrown away by him; but other people do so. I have eaten the remnants or leavings of his meal. In the month of Sravan it is usual to swing the image in a swing. We swing the Maharaj also in a swing. The female members of my family as well as of other families do swing the Maharaj. The Maharaj does throw gulal (red powder) on the person of our females. It is impossible that that practice can make the women pregnant or give them a sensual desire. It is not the fact that only the young and not the old men throw the gulal. I would consider it an insult if any other person but the Maharaj were to throw gulal on the person of my wife. The throwing of gulal at a distance does not affect the chastity of woman, nor does it do so when thrown over their breasts and necks. The gulal is not thrown in any other place but the temple. It would be no insult if a stranger threws gulal over another man's wife during the Holee festival; but it would be an insult if it is thrown at any other time. I do not consider it an insult. (Witness was here fined fifty Rupees by the Court for giving evasive and contradictory answers and for not giving direct answers, though warned several times). I do consider it an insult. I have neither seen or heard of a custom among our sect of exchanging wives during the Holee festival. According to Hindoo law, it is equivalent to adultery if a stranger handles the breasts or neck of another man's wife. I have neither heard of nor seen the Maharaj handling the breasts and necks of female devotees. I have read such a complaint made in the *Satya Prakash* newspaper. I might have read complaints in the *Jami Jamshed* about seven years ago that the Maharajas are in the habit of defiling the wives and daughters of their devotees.

Re-examined.—Swinging the Maharaj in a swing is a religious ceremony performed on certain days. It is publicly performed in the presence of men and women. Throwing of gulal is also part of the religious ceremony performed during the Holee festival; the gulal that remains after sprinkling the idol is thrown on the worshippers. It would be an insult if a stranger throws a book or inkstand on the person of my wife, it would be no greater insult if gulal is thrown at her. It would be equivalent to adultery if a Maharaj or Gosain handles the breasts or necks of his female devotees. I have often been to wedding festivals of the Maharaj. The Maharaj marries a wife whom he selects from the caste allowed by our law.

To the Court.—The Maharaj only swings the idol, and as we cannot do it, we swing the Maharaj instead.

Vurjeevundass Madowdass.—I am a merchant and Justice of the Peace. I belong to the Banian caste. I have known the plaintiff for the last two years. I am the Shet of one of the castes and a member of the Mahajan. The Maharaj is a priest respected by the Banians, Bhattias and other castes. Plaintiff is a Gooroo or spiritual guide, and Brahmin by caste. He is in a higher position than the ordinary Brahmins. The Maharaj is looked upon as the descendant of the Wallabacharyas. Plaintiff

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(From the Times, Dec. 23.)

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

The Cunard steamer which will take these few lines from Boston on the 11th will convey the files of the American journals, and all their lucubrations of Mr. Chase's Report and on the financial prospects of the United States, which will doubtless be duly appreciated at the other side of the Atlantic. In your hands I leave them. Meantime, there is little probability of anything occurring to disturb the march of events, which are the only things that march at Washington, and which have got into a humdrum sort of parade-and-review order, making one day as like the other as can be. There is, to be sure, always the confidential assurance that "there will be a move soon," and perhaps there may; but hitherto General M'Clellan has succeeded in averting the danger which is presented to him of making an attack on a desperate and brave enemy with an ill disciplined army. He may, however, at any moment be led to order an advance, and his army is certainly better prepared to make it now than it has been at any previous time. It would be amusing to look back to the Northern journals and see how much of the pompous programmes of "our Fall Campaign" has been fulfilled. New Orleans was to have been seized, Charleston laid waste, Memphis, Savannah, Richmond, and Nashvile occupied, and the seceding States held in subjection till the loyal men could be induced to come out and vote themselves back into the Union. The good public is presented with a strip of sand at Hatteras and an inlet at Port Royal, and so far it is thankful for the results of these conquests. The "Rat-hole squadrons" are at their work, and the task of the blockading vessels will soon be light enough. In fact, the weather is such on the Southern coast during January, February, and March that it would not be possible to maintain a force of observation off the harbours; hence most of the blockades are paid, and the others can be watched from time to time by vessels running out of Port Royal. Another great expedition, the naval part to be commanded by a very dashing officer, Captain David Porter, is to be prepared immediately, and General Burnside's corps is now ready to start from Annapolis. The utmost exertions are made by Government to procure mortars of the largest size, but these are not to be made in a day. Nothing indicates any expedition of the first class—one intended to operate against Charleston or New Orleans, which are the favourite objects of the Northerners. The former is, indeed, menaced from the flanks, and the Federal gunboats have reconnoitered the country by the Ashepoo river up to the distance of 32 miles from the city. The white population have fled. The negroes remain on plantations, and no efforts have been made by the Federals to induce them to embrace freedom and work on the fortifications. From the entrance of the Savannah river in the South up to Otter Point, at the north of St. Helena Sound, the Federalists have bitten into the coast line of South Carolina; but the effect of their conquest has not been encouraging in the interests of the Union, of commerce, of cotton, of abolition, or of humanity. The planters have fled and abandoned all sooner than come to terms with the detested "Yankees." They have burnt their cotton; the negroes at times plundered the property left to their care, but more frequently they protect it; and all accounts agree in the fact that the slaves evince no ill-feeling towards their masters. They do not dread the Northerners, but they show no appreciation of the boon which the latter are supposed to offer them. Now, as the planters have fled, and as their property is confiscated, it would be well for the Government to decide what they are to do with this new description of chattel which has come into their hands in consequence of the acts of their masters and of Congress. The slaves will not leave the land. They refused to do it for their proprietors; it is not likely the new owners will be more successful, unless they employ force, and the use of force would render them detested throughout all the South by the black population. It is asserted positively that the negroes will not work—that they only do it under close watch and the influence of strong inducements. The greatest activity they have shown is in the plundering which has taken place among the planters' houses; and, the bump of destructiveness once fairly working, it is impossible to say how far it may lead a race who see their masters engaged in destroying their King Cotton, and wrapping their temples and ginning-houses in flame. The "eternal negro" appears to be quite apathetic in the contest, and to watch the combatants very much as a beef-and-mead-fed "indye fair" might have regarded the attempts of two unknown gentlemen in tights to cram each other through the body in her honour. General Sherman is believed to be rather too much of a Southerner in his views, and he is attacked because he will not permit the cotton to be taken and sent to New York—so it is said, but I doubt the fact very much. A little underhand trading is said to be going on in the article about Port Royal, but the naval movements progress excessively slowly, and the sky is blackened by dense clouds of smoke all along the seaboard from the fields and ginning-houses. Cotton is exceedingly inflammable, and burns almost explosively. A couple of schooners are taking in cotton at Hilton Head, and the blacks are ginning it for five cents a-pound. The troops there may be regarded as in solid occupation, covered by the fleet and by the gunboats, the latter of which have been, as I already stated, making reconnaissances up the river, and finding the country deserted as they approached. The whites have given up all attempts to defend the rivers and smaller headlands. No less than three fieldworks, on the Ashepoo, Coosaw, and Otter Point, had been abandoned. It is more than singular, therefore, that no demonstration has been made against the Charleston and Savannah Railway, which must be of inestimable value to the Confederates. The thing is inexplicable. General Sherman must almost hear the railway whistle at Pocataligo. Her Majesty's ship Immortalite was lying at Port Royal by last accounts; and, as the entrance has been buoyed and there is no less than 25 feet water on the bar, it will no doubt become a resort for the vessels of the squadron engaged in watching the blockade when it comes on to blow. It is reported that the Federalists were engaged in throwing up intrenchments on Tybee Island under cover of their shipping, and we may be gratified by the sight of a regular engineering approach to Fort Pulaski. It is more likely, however, that it will be attacked by vertical fire when the mortars are ready. When Captain Porter's expedition is ready, depend upon it that there will be more sharp work and energy displayed than has yet been heard of from either side. If there is one thing in this war which astounds one more than another, it is the utter want of "dash" which has characterized both Confederate and Federalist alike. There was no dash at Sumter, certainly. It would have effectually prevented the erection of the sand batteries—it would have taken Sumter by storm when once the fire was reduced, and the little garrison paralyzed by the flames and want of proper ammunition. In the West where partisan leaders and wild bushwhackers, jayhawkers, and melodramatic rascality abound, there has been some hard fighting, but there has been no dash. Dash—an ounce of it—could have secured the Federal capital in April or May—could have made certain of it. Baltimore, Maryland—and who can say what more?—in the last week of July. The smallest patch of dash could have secured Fort Pickens for Secession before it was reinforced, nor would Fortress Monroe have been very safe in the face of the same quality in the enemy. With plenty of individual courage there has been as yet no exhibition of this valuable military adjunct—most valuable in an army of this kind and in irregular warfare. General Price in Missouri, indeed, exhibits great celerity in advance and retreat, and is always almost to be, but never is, attacking or attacked, save and except at the Lexington affair. General Rosecrans—why will he not accommodate the Shakespearians by a little alteration of his name?—has gone comfortably into winter quarters in Western Virginia, or the "State of Kanawa" at Whelling, after an obscure and inglorious campaign—in which, however, he has shown himself an active and capable commander, and has completely foiled his opponents Floyd and Wise—against whom it was impossible to win either reputation or glory. The ex-Secretary, who is generally pointedly designated as "the rebel thief Floyd," is still marching about, and, by the last accounts, was going off into Eastern Tennessee. "Parson Brownlow," who has been making a considerable local sensation by his gallant maintenance of Union sentiments and a hostile population, and by the courageous writing of his journal, has now burst out upon the fighting world, and it is said—but that I will believe it—to have gained a victory over the Confederates with a guerilla of the loyal mountaineers of East Tennessee. If the railway which passes through this part of this State, and on by Knoxville to Richmond, fall into the hands of the Federalists it will prove a great blow to them, and should Parson Brownlow have made any demonstration against it he will draw on himself the attentions of half-a-dozen Confederate Generals in the neighbourhood. General Nelson has gone out suddenly after winning a great victory from no enemy in particular? but he may be revived at any moment. It is wonderful how heroes blaze up here, then go off for a time like a burnt-out cracker, and suddenly burst out again when every one thought there was no life left in them. There are any number of forgotten heroes in all parts of the States at present. It is very aggravating not to be able to pursue a remarkable event or person to the end of the chapter, but in America it so happens that a sustained interest in anything for a month is not reached without some enormous effort. I am unable, for instance to say what has become of that little controversy between General Smith and General Wallace at Paducah, nor have I grounds for firm faith in any victories gained in East Tennessee, nor can I at all make out how the fight between Brown and Bragg, at Pensacola, either began or ended. No one seems to care, but it is assumed that the enemy were "pretty badly whipped." To the earnest, self-sacrificing thousands who regard this war as the holiest and best in which mankind ever drew a sword the conduct of affairs must be most discouraging and irritating. There are myriads of people who literally worship the Union, and who would gladly lay down their lives for that political "idea." But they have no opportunity. They have left professions, trades, and pleasant homes to go out and fight, and, as they stand in the front of the battle, they feel the ground for which they are striving crumbling under their feet. There are hundreds of men in the Northern armies, like James Wadsworth, General Sprague, and General Butterfield, who have abandoned ease and comfort to set an example in person of devotion to—well, not their country so much as to—this Union, or, as Earl Russell styled it "Power." And the Union was assuredly power. It was power for the slaveholder, power for slavery, power for democratic institutions to affront the world. Without the Union the Northern States would be cabined and confined within the Canadian lakes and Virginia, and no reasonable human being can object to their refusal to submit to such a fate. To be deprived of the Mississippi would be to have the main artery torn from the heart. Let them not justified in striking for life at the hand which is stretched out for the purpose? But it is beyond conception that, all this being so, the war is carried on as if it were intended to irritate a madness rather than induce "surrender to force of arms." God and Nature may not, indeed, have put the Black into the hands of the Northerners any more than the Indian was placed at our disposal by the same Power in the American war. But here are all the horrors without any of the results of war. Conquest over the South may mean great ruin to the North, but at least it would be a proof of strength given in the achieving of the result; now all the cost of armaments, prodigious and profuse, is endured without any actual operation *in esse* to realize the Northern Idea. That it may at last be attained I cannot hesitate to admit, but the realization will be terrible to victor and vanquished alike. The question of the fate of that which is not yet in the power of the North already distracts and convulses the country before the battle has been fought at all. It is not, indeed, unlikely that General M'Clellan may be averse to a great battle, on the mere ground of aversion to bloodshed, and the hope of success by milder means; and the smaller operations of war may encourage him to resist the suggestions which are to my knowledge made to him for an attack upon the enemy. Magnificent weather is lost, and no sign of an advance is visible. There are impatient senators and angry Congressmen, but no one dares open his lips who remembers the result of the "On to Richmond!" cry of June and July last. The expeditions, and the news of others about to be, amuse the people for the time, but the pressure of taxation will soon render them irritable in their clamours for peace or victory. As yet the war has not pressed hardly on the bulk of the people. 600,000 of the people are amply paid and well fed, and the rest are joined hundreds of thousands, who are employed in civil work about the army. The noble army of contractors and sutlers is making a fortune, and the theory that the country cannot be losing anything because all the money is spent in it finds universal acceptance. There are large frauds understood to have been detected in commissariat transactions recently. No doubt greater may be undiscovered. Many persons have already made large fortunes very honestly. Fraud seems somewhat superfluous where prices are so remunerative and examiners so lenient. "All is quiet along our lines." The river blockade still continues. No man-of-war except a tiny gunboat has passed up or down in front of the enemy for weeks. Mr. Sickles is still at work on board the Pensacola, which lies motionless off Alexandria. Reviews go on daily, and are for the most part satisfactory in all that relates to the marching of the men, but I never chance to see a decent battalion drill or any formations except of the most rudimentary kind, and I much doubt if there are half-a-dozen regiments here which could form square with steadiness and rapidity against a charge of cavalry. The officers are still causes of anxiety in the volunteer regiments from the large cities, though it is said that nearly 400 have been cleared out of the army since General M'Clellan commenced the eliminating process. The weather is wonderful—positively warm. The blue-bottles think it is summer, and are buzzing about merrily, and people are eating ices in the confectioner's.

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	Medoc ..... Pts.	" "	12
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co. ..... per 2 dozen Pts.	Red "	17
	Brand C. & Co.		9
	Sparkling Nonpareil ..... per 2 doz. Pts.		38
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality ..... per 2 doz. Pts.		40
	Sparkling Nonpareil ..... per 2 doz. Pts.		32
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality ..... per 2 doz. Pts.		40
	Braumberger		32
	Rudesshimer		35
	Horkheimer		27
	Black Seal		28
Port	" ..... Pts.		28
	Red Seal ..... Pts.		14
	Amontillado	Black Seal...	22
Sherry	Pale Amoroso	" "	32
	Pale	" "	30
	Light Golden	Green "	28
	Pale	Yellow "	28
	Pale	White "	28
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
	" " (Yellow ")		26
Gin Old Tom			22
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			20
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles...	42
	" ..... Pts.		21
	"	Bottles...	42
	" ..... Pts.		21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
" ..... Pts.			21
Cherry Brandy			30
" ..... Pts.			15

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Do. Pints		15
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Do. No. 2 Yellow "		30
Do. No. 3 Blue "		20
Champagne, 1st quality		42
Do. Pints	per 2 Dozen	42
Do. 2nd quality		36
Moselle, still		40
Do. Sparkling		40
Hock Sparkling		40
Rhenish		36
Brandy, pale, 1st quality...		36
Do. Do. 2nd quality...		30
Gin, Old Tom...		20
Geneva, ...		...15 Flasks 23
Cognac, 1st quality		42
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Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	"	28
Do. Do.	Pints	"	15
Red Seal	Quarts	"	24
Do. Do.	Pints	"	13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux		"	34
Leoville		"	28
St. Julien		"	22
Medoc		"	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul..... Quarts	"	40
Do.	A. DePaul..... Pints	"	21
Do.	J. C. Morizet... Quarts	"	36
Do.	do. ..... Pints	"	19
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Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Cobientz Rhine...	per dozen	Rs. 38
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CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		"	21
TREACHER & Co. do.		"	18
CURACOA		"	42
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SHERRY BRANDY		"	30
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Brandies Rs. 18, 21, 30, 36		"	
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Rum	Fine old Jamaica	"	20
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Do.	Hollands in cases	"	
WHISKEY	Glenlivet, Crabbie	"	21

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Do.	Pts.	" 15
2nd quality	Qts.	" 24
Do.	Pts.	" 13
CHAMPAGNE—		
1st quality—	Qts.	" 40
Do.	Pts.	" 20
2nd quality	Qts.	" 36
Do.	Pts.	" 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling	Qts.	" 40
Do.	Pts.	" 20
MOSELLE—		
Sparkling	Qts.	" 40
Do.	Pts.	" 20
CLARET—		
Margaux	Qts.	" 32
Leoville	Qts.	" 26
Los Rose	Qts.	" 24
Medoc	Qts.	" 18
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1st quality, Pale	Qts.	" 28 to 30
OLD TOM, Booth's	Qts.	" 20
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Still so gently from La Sonambula.	The Bonny Fish Wife.
No. 3 plays	No. 7 plays
Martha, Choeur de Chase.	My love she's but a Lassie yet.
La Traviata—Di Prooruza il near	Bonny Dundee.
Ernani-Conquira (Verdi).	British Grenadiers.
La Dame Blanche.	Partaul pour la Syrie.
Viens gentille Dame.	No. 8 plays
No. 4 plays	With all thy faults I love the still.
Souvenir de Cork.	The Dutchess of Kent.
Orphee aux Enfers.	The Dream is past.
Cavatina de la Dame Blanche.	Cared I for your heart.
Le Pre aux Clercs.	

SIX TUNE BOXES.

No. 1 plays	No. 5 plays
Hearts of Oak.	The Lass of Gowrie.
Roy's wife of Aldavaloch.	The Harp that once through Tara's Halls.
When the Rosy Moon appearing.	God save the Queen.
Banks of Banna.	Kitty of Coleraine.
O'er the Waters Row.	I've journeyed over many lands.
The Bonny Fish Wife.	Oh 'tis the melody.
No. 2 plays	No. 6 plays
Fair Rilen, Braham.	My old dog Tray.
Draw the Sword, Scotland.	The low back'd Car.
Flora McDonald, Laurent.	Lillie Dale.
Pavorite Scotch Air.	Pop goes the Weasel.
My love, she's but a &c.	The pretty Ratcatcher's daughter.
Rule Brittannia.	The Reel Row.
No. 3 plays	No. 8 plays
Home sweet Home.	God save the Queen.
The light up Mana.	Buy a Broom.
Canadian Boat Song.	Waltz Lucrezia Borgia.
Poor Maryann.	Love Ritornella.
The Rose of Lucerne.	Still so gently o'er me stealing
Merrily danced the Quaker's wife.	Bay of Biscay.
No. 4 plays	
Nicholson's Rondo.	
Waltz on the Swiss Girl.	
When the Rosebud of Summer.	
Coal Black Rose.	
Pop goes the Weasel.	
Oh how those Bells remind me.	

EIGHT TUNE BOXES.

No. 1 plays	I was in the merry month of May.
Love not a Ballad.	Say, can a father's heart.
The Isle of Beauty.	Culver Lodge favorite dance.
Olga Waltz.	Apsley House do. do.
Auld Lang Syne.	Come sing to me, &c.
Oh Susannah.	The better land.
Willie we have missed you.	The high born child.
Prince de Guillianne Teli.	No. 6 plays
The last Rose of Summer.	English Hornpipe.
No. 2 plays	Merrily dance, &c.
Miss Cree's Hornpipe.	Favorite Quadrille.
Buy a Broom.	Jenny Jones.
God save the Queen.	When the rosy Moon.
The Old English Lady.	British Grenadier's March.
When pensive I thought.	Augo Catalonian Air.
Pray Goody.	The Blue Bells of Scotland.
My Heart and Late.	No. 7 plays
Isabel.	St. Patrick's Day.
No. 3 plays	Rob Roy.
Nobody coming to Marry me.	I'll gang no Mair, &c.
The Horn of Chase.	Rule Brittannia.
Quick Step.	God save the Queen.
Royal English Summer Night.	The Royal Oaks of England.
The Loss of Richmond Hill.	Good night and joy be, &c.
My heart is still with thee.	The time I've lost, &c.
My love she's but &c.	No. 8 plays
By the gaily circling Glass.	Anisa Mulier—Deh la parola.
No. 4 plays	Lucia di Lammermoor vers toi toujours.
Evening Star Polka.	Robert le Diable Alice.
Hoffuing's Waltz.	Ayeb plus de confiance.
Farewell ye Mountains.	I Paatani, Nel Mirate.
Draw the Sword.	La Traviata Panjoo Cara.
Fly not yet.	Guillimen Tell Acoure dance nia vacelle.
My love is like, &c.	Le chaats de la Serene.
Robin Adair.	
The Laurel.	
No. 5 plays	
The Laurel.	

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Colored and White Spring Muslin Dresses.
White Embroidered Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
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Cheap and good striped, and Checked Silks.
Monseline de sôl Dresses with rich Silk Flounces.
White and Colored Gauze Dresses.
Black and White Lace Dresses, and Flouncing.
Black and White Lace Tunics for Ball Dresses.
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Striped Mohair Cloth for Dresses.
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Black Silk and Mohair Mantles.
Black and White Lace Mantles.
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Do. in Black Barège.
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